November 10, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

UNDER CONVOY

NOTICE TO READER: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Gift Suggestions

ARMY SWEATERS

For Men "Over There"

and Those Who Are Going

IF he is in France or England your gift should be shipped not later than November 15th. And you don't have to worry about it getting there.

No. 3—Men's All Wool Khaki army Sweater, military collar, large patch pockets..... **7.50**

No. 5—Men's All Wool Khaki slip-on Sweater, sleeveless model **5.00**

Prompt Delivery Free

Anywhere in the United States

Further along
you will read all about the

Sturdy Oak

Price $1.40 net

Order your copy from

The
National Woman Suffrage
Publishing Company, Inc.

171 Madison Avenue
New York
N. Y.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

A WOMAN'S POLITICAL WEEKLY

It recognizes in every woman capacities which make of her a municipal, a state, and a national, as well as a domestic asset. It is interested with every woman in all that pertains to the welfare of home and family.

Send in your subscription at once while the price is only $1.00 a year (52 numbers).

Publishers of THE WOMAN CITIZEN
171 Madison Avenue, New York

Enclosed find $..... for which please send me

THE WOMAN CITIZEN from ..... to.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

Date ..... Note: Send money order or New York draft. If other than New York check is sent please add ten cents for exchange.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Hate.

The price of The Woman Citizen is five cents a copy ($1.00) for one year. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Woman Citizen
171 Madison Avenue
New York

TABLE OF CONTENTS

November 10, 1917

Vol. I (new style) No. 24

Copyright, 1917, by The Woman Citizen Corporation

New York Women Win Suffrage

Mrs. Whitehouse Leads Great Suffrage Organization to Victory

City Under Miss Hay's Leadership Piles Up Big Plurality in Favor Between 95,000 and 100,000

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IS THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

B. Altman & Co.

Sweater Novelties for Women and Misses

are constantly being received, many from the American sources of supply, but not a few from abroad. The colors and color combinations are most attractive, and there are many new and interesting style features. Slip-over Sweaters, with and without sleeves, are popular for wearing under the coat on cool days, as well as for sports purposes; and there is an almost endless variety from which to choose. Camel's-hair Sweaters trimmed with vicuna of contrasting color are an attractive novelty, and are very effective when worn with the smart cap and scarf to match. Shetland Wool Shawls, Veils, Spencers and Shoulderettes are among the many practical accessories shown in the Sweater Department.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Directory of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

BRANCH OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE *and of* NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Honorary President
DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

President
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

1st Vice-President
MRS. WALTER MCNAB MILLER

2nd Vice-President
MRS. STANLEY MCCORMICK

3rd Vice-President
MISS ESTHER G. OGDEN

Treasurer
MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS

Corresponding Secretary
MRS. FRANK J. SHULER

Recording Secretary
MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH

1st Auditor
MISS HELOISE MEYER

2nd Auditor
MRS. PATTIE RUFFNER JACOBS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 4818

WASHINGTON, 1626 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
Telephone North 2218

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING CO.
171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone Murray Hill 4818

Nurses' Outfitting Association
425—5th Ave., *at 38th St.*, New York

Correct Uniforms for Maids
Ready to Wear
Uniforms .....from 2.75
Caps and Collars... " .15
Aprons, Coats, Bonnets

Special Red Cross Apparel also Made to Order

SEND FOR CATALOGUE B. M.

Concerts of
ARMENIAN MUSIC
are soon to be given in New York, Boston and Chicago by the distinguished violinist, **HAIG GUDENIAN**, 121 W. 93rd Street, New York City, who has played with great success in Paris and elsewhere, and comes to this country with the highest recommendations

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 10, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Glory, Glory Halleluia!

THE mighty chorus fairly burst the walls of the historic house at 3 East 38th Street, on the night of November 6; it went carolling out into the side streets and up and down the avenues; it reached crescendo at 303 Fifth avenue; it was caught and hummed and whistled by the homeward bound on street cars and in buses; on subway and on elevated; Buffalo began to sing it; Syracuse and Schenectady and Cohoes caught the tune; by midnight all the "up-state" world had aroused and was a-thrill to the glory of it.

New York state had been won to woman suffrage and New York women were measuring up to their new stature of responsibility and dignity with a perfervid gladness in their hearts and a song of thanksgiving on their lips.

FROM the very beginning the returns were favorable. By eight o'clock, at 303 Fifth Avenue, Vina Boarman Whitehouse, dauntless young leader of the State Party, was calling glad tidings from up-state to the eager throng that had assembled to get the returns. At 3 East 38th street, Mary Garrett Hay, City leader, buoyant and victory-compelling after an all-day vigil that had begun while the stars of November 5 were still in the sky, gave the evening an auspicious start with the bland prediction, "We'll win," turned to the telephone and began forthwith to prove it by the returns that came tumbling in.

The tremendous advance made by the suffrage cause in New York in the last two years is shown by the big majority rolled up. It was a complete reversal of conditions of two years ago, 1915, when New York state made its first campaign for the ballot.

In 1915 five counties carried for suffrage, and in 1917 the incomplete returns showed more than half of the sixty-two counties of the state giving comfortable majorities for suffrage, some going beyond the hopes of the most optimistic. As the returns come in the majority for suffrage continues to grow.

A comparison of the five winning counties in 1915 and their vote in 1917 shows Broome giving a majority of 415 in favor, in the year 1915, and this year, with 22 election districts missing, the majority is 1,707, the press conceding a victory of approximately 1,500 when all districts are heard from. Chautauqua county gave a majority of 2,801 in 1915, and this year it gives, with 6 districts missing, 3,417. Chemung failed to hold its good record, and its favorable vote of 461 two years ago was cut down to an unfavorable 400 against. This, however, is offset by Tompkins county, which gave 109 in favor in 1915, and this year, with 12 districts missing, gives 853 in favor. Schenectady, the fifth county to give a majority for suffrage two years ago, with 1,351 in favor, this year holds its own, giving approximately 1,300. Schenectady city gave 1,077 majority for suffrage, a remarkable increase due, it is claimed, to the increased number of women employed in the locomotive works, who have demonstrated in a practical manner woman's fitness for the ballot.

Westchester County went 2 to 1 in favor, a stupendous increase, as this county ran some 3,000 behind in 1915. The gain this year will be near the 5,000 mark. Yonkers returned 2,000 in favor as against an unfavorable majority of 167 in 1915.

Ulster County, running 5,000 behind in 1915, will redeem itself this year with a lead of approximately 4,000, Kingston giving 400 favorable majority.

Erie County (including Buffalo) gave an unfavorable majority of more than 10,000 votes in 1915. This year, with 12 districts missing, it gave more than 4,000 favorable majority, Buffalo itself giving 6,000 favorable majority, as against 9,000 unfavorable two years ago.

Kings County voted suffrage down by 34,000 majority in the last election. This year the majority in favor has passed the 32,000 mark.

New York County gave a majority of 28,000 against in 1915; this year the returns are climbing past the 36,000 mark in favor of the amendment.

Queens, with an adverse majority of 11,000 in 1915, has jumped to 6,000 in favor; Richmond, with an adverse vote of 1,300 two years ago, has registered a good majority in favor, the complete vote showing 2,000 favorable; the Bronx, which showed 6,000 unfavorable majority before, has put itself in the right column by a favorable majority of 5,000.

Albany County gave an adverse majority this year of 5,268. Albany City cut its adverse majority of 11,000 in 1915 to 4,000.

Rochester went against the amendment by 2,000.

New York city signally distinguished itself. The vote, with all the districts heard from, was as follows on the morning of November 8:

Borough.	Yes.	No.
Manhattan	121,328	85,124
Bronx	50,263	35,413
Brooklyn	122,429	89,789
Queens	32,482	25,960
Richmond	7,509	5,029
Total	334,011	241,315

Majority, 92,696.

Upstate returns are at this writing by no means complete, but complete enough to show that an adverse majority of nearly 200,000 in 1915 has been changed to a favorable majority of some 95,000 in 1917.

NEW YORK'S long and active political battle for woman suffrage began in 1854 when a petition of 6,000 names was presented to the Lower House and one of 4,000 names was presented to the Senate. That year there was a hearing before both houses.

Thirteen years later, in 1867, a petition of 20,000 names was presented to the Constitutional Convention and a vote of the Convention was polled; resulting in 125 nays and 19 ayes.

Another thirteen years and school suffrage was granted to New York women outside of cities. That was in 1880. Four years later a full suffrage amendment was voted on in the House: 57 ayes; 62 nays.

In 1885 the House passed a full suffrage bill by a majority of one—which was not a constitutional majority. In 1886, a municipal suffrage bill passed the House by a vote of 63 in favor to 52 against. The next year the Senate passed a similar bill but the House rejected it with 20 votes to spare. For the three succeeding years the municipal suffrage bill went down to defeat before the Assembly. The working women's suffrage bill, which was not reported, marked the year 1892. Then came the hard fight before the Constitutional Convention of 1894. That was the year and the occasion when Mr. Elihu Root had an idea about woman suffrage—and has not had another since. Rallying from that defeat, the New York leaders brought a bill before the next two Legislatures and took heart of those two defeats to introduce a tax suffrage bill in 1899. Next year that bill passed the House but did not come up in the Senate. In 1901, however, it passed both houses and became law. Like the school suffrage bill, it applies only to women outside of cities. From 1902 to 1909 the women's legislative activities were focused on bills to extend the scrap of suffrage obtained. In 1910 a slight extension of the suffrage was secured through the passage of a bill to give women township suffrage on bond issues. In 1911 the Senate defeated a full suffrage amendment by a vote of 19 nays to 15 ayes. And then came 1913 reflecting in New York the long leap forward made by suffrage in the West. During the decade Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona and Alaska had been won to full suffrage and Illinois women had been given municipal and presidential suffrage. Senate and Assembly passed a full suffrage amendment with but two nays in the Upper House and five in the Lower. The 1915 Legislature went one better by not recording one adverse vote in either house. The referendum defeat in 1915 was followed by the immediate resubmission of the bill to the 1916 and 1917 Legislatures, its passage, and the glorious victory at the polls on November 6.

IN brief review the causes immediately contributory to the New York victory were, first and foremost, a wise leadership that stressed the work of organization, an organization of which Mrs. Catt laid the foundation when, in 1909, she projected the plan of the Woman Suffrage Party with the election district as the unit. This organization had been brought to the *n*th power under the valiant state leadership of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and the city leadership of Mary Garrett Hay. Second, democratic sentiment has taken a new lease on life in America since American boys shouldered arms for this country's great part in the world war, and so the suffrage organization could effectively supply points of contact, opportunities to focus that sentiment on woman suffrage, vivid illustrations of women's part in war work, and the dramatized picture of New York women's desire for the vote as shown by a million signatures. Third, President Wilson's entry into the New York campaign as an active and insistent champion.

It is far from fair, however, to review this mighty victory of the present as if it were detached from the past. It is sequential to that past. Without that past it never would have been. Carrie Chapman Catt and Anna Howard Shaw stood there that night the centre of an adoring multitude; on their ears fell the hosannas of victory. To those two more than to any other living women the suffrage movement stands indebted today. But back of them, visible only to memory's eye stood others, a radiant if phantom group—Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Elizabeth Blackwell, Frances Willard, Lucy Stone, Clara Barton, Lillie Devereux Blake and the rest—surely, they, too, heard the hosannas! Theirs the victory even more than ours.

When in 1897, in a blinding snow storm, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Carrie Catt, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Miss Harriett May Mills, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake came before the New York State Senate in Albany to plead for a suffrage resolution, one Senator said: "I do not know what is to become of us men when such women as these come up to the Legislature." Men of New York decided at the polls on Tuesday what happens when such women as these work for the vote.

STOP PRESS

WITH Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in the chair, the suffragists assembled at Cooper Union Wednesday night to initiate there what they expect to be the last lap of the campaign for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. The meeting, under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was the occasion of extending a formal invitation to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to ally itself actively with the National in the federal campaign. For four years, beginning with the preliminary work in 1913, the State Party has had its huge machinery wholly requisitioned for state campaign work. Now it is free and it pledged itself with a will to play no small part in the National's new program for nation-wide suffrage.

New York women have fought so long and so intense a battle for political liberty, the franchise has come to be to them so well worth fighting for, so high a symbol, so fine a duty, that they, of all women, will not be able to rest until their sister women in all the other states of the Union are co-partners with them in the suffrage. Not on deaf ears will fall the plea to "come over into Macedonia and help us," coming from the women of unenfranchised states to the women of New York State. On to Washington is the new battle cry that is echoing through these United States of America. The 65th Congress and the President will, it is believed, gladly yield to the new and vastly augmented pressure for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, and suffrage will go marching on.

THE seventh heaven of bliss in which New York women had been revelling all day Wednesday opened the gates into an eighth on Wednesday night as the great meeting at Cooper Union brought matters to a climax. It was not only a celebration; it was a consecration. It was not one mass meeting. It was five or six. Speakers made their speeches from the platform, snatched wraps, were catapulted through the crowds besieging the densely packed building, climbed into waiting automobiles and said it all over again.

"Fellow-citizens," began Mrs. Catt—and the pent-up tide of emotion burst. What Mrs. Catt and every speaker who followed made clear was the fact that New York women take the responsibility of citizenship as a sacred trust, and that they mean that not only New York, but all the nation shall know the effect of that citizenship. New York, they pointed out, is but one great step toward national victory, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association is going to work as hard for the Federal amendment at the next session of Congress as its members have done for the victory in New York.

OF the two main resolutions adopted unanimously, not to say clamorously, in the course of the evening, the first, proposed by Mrs. Arthur Livermore, read:

"Resolved, That we men and women, voting citizens assembled in mass meeting to celebrate the victory of woman suffrage in New York state, do hereby renew our appeal to Congress to submit the Federal woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of the several states in order that the suffrage campaign, stretching over a period of more than half a century, may be brought to a speedy close, thereby releasing the energies of the women of the nation from the struggle for political justice, so that with singleness of purpose we may work for world-wide democracy."

The second, moved by Mrs. F. Louis Slade, called for the appointment of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt as a committee "to carry to the President of the United States expressions of our gratitude for his assistance in the New York state woman suffrage campaign, and to urge him to extend further aid to our cause by recommending in his annual message that the Federal amendment be submitted to the states."

It was that immortal speaker, Anna Howard Shaw, who summed up the whole case in a ringing peroration that closed the suffrage book of the wonderful day:

"Our country needs our support. Our men are going forth to fight our country's battles, to fight for the democracy of the world. There is a service which we can all render. The war is not for men only. The country calls on all citizens. The army in the field will hate us unless we stand loyally at hand to do our duty by them. After the war we shall need to conserve the moral and spiritual forces of the nation, to turn the people toward their highest ideals of patriotism. Together let us serve our country, our homes, and our God."

For the Good of the City

IT was about ten o'clock on Tuesday night when the streets began to realize that a new thing in election thrills had happened. Horns and bells and small boys were shrilling for Hylan and Tammany Hall, when high above the din the newsies' vernacular began a new cry, never heard before on election night in New York City—"Suffragettes win"—"Winnmen's votes ahead."

Soldiers in khaki with girls on their arms; wild gangs of election nighters almost stood still in their tracks. Incredulity, interest, but, on the whole, good fellowship, filled the streets. Women who had watched at the polls since daybreak were breathlessly viewing the telaoutograph at Times Square. Too awed even to cheer, they waited, hushed. More than one said: "It seems so solemn—too solemn for rejoicing." Then everyone, to the humblest, straightened herself, as if declaring: "We must use this vote we have just won for the good of the city and of the state."

Our Greatest Victory

THE carrying of New York state is the greatest single victory that the suffrage cause in this country has yet won. It breaks the backbone of the opposition; it forces the blindest reactionary to see the handwriting on the wall; and it insures the speedy passage through Congress of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Three cheers—three cheers and a tiger—for the Empire State.

A. S. B.

Defeat and Victory in Ohio

OHIO'S women have been deprived of the presidential suffrage by Ohio's chivalrous voters, but don't say defeat in Ohio where General Harriet Taylor Upton can hear you. "It's a great victory," she says. "Look at the gains in the suffrage column. We had no time for a campaign, but the tide of sentiment has turned toward suffrage in Ohio as elsewhere. Now we will work for the Federal suffrage amendment and Ohio women will vote for President in 1920 just the same, as will all the other women of the country."

Moreover, Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland, has flashed into place as a new star in Ohio's crown of municipal suffrage victories.

"Ohio is wild over the victory in New York!" wires Mrs. Upton.

Ohio lost?

Not while that spirit endures.

Suffrage Summary

THE forty-ninth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, which convenes at Pittsburgh, Nov. 20 to 22, will be featured by addresses by persons of national prominence. The session will open formally on the twenty-first, following a day of executive sessions and a reception to delegates. On that day Miss M. Carey Thomas will give a patriotic address in the afternoon, and at the banquet in the evening, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Nellie McClung, the foremost suffragist of Canada, will be the speakers. Thursday evening brings a mass meeting with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Countess Laura de Gozdawa Turczynowicz, author of "When the Prussians Came to Poland," as two of the speakers. The third speaker will be either Hon. James W. Gerard or Mr. Charles Edward Russell. One of the very important business sessions will be the conference of delegates and alternates on the Federal amendment. Mrs. Catt will follow the conference with an address.

The State Federation of Pennsylvania Women at its annual gathering in October passed a strong resolution reaffirming its endorsement of woman suffrage and pledging itself "to renewed effort to secure national suffrage through the present Congress, and continued effort to secure such suffrage in our own state."

THE Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association has found it more convenient to hold the state convention at an earlier date than was first announced, so the forty-eighth annual gathering of the state suffragists will be held on Nov. 7 and 8 at Hartford.

Much interest is felt in the election of officers. The state press department announces that Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, who was chosen by the state executive board to succeed Mrs. Thomas W. Hepburn as president, has found it impossible to accede to the wishes of the board and urges the nomination of Miss Katherine Ludington. Miss Ludington in addition to her suffrage work has done extensive war service work. In response to inquiries Miss Ludington has stated her position on future suffrage work in Connecticut to the effect that she believes the Federal amendment is the shortest route to suffrage and that the policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Associaion is the one to follow.

SEVERAL special features will characterize the annual convention of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held in Milwaukee, Nov. 14 and 15. Two addresses of note will be those by Miss Nellie McClung, one of the foremost women of Canada, and Miss Harriett Vittum, prominent in the civic life of Chicago, and a well-known social worker.

A suffrage pageant which will visualize the status of suffrage on the North American continent, and its immense gains during the past year, will be a feature of the convention. A loyalty luncheon, with brief and snappy toasts will provide the social note along patriotic lines. The usual reports and discussions of work will occupy the business sessions.

THE Woman Suffrage Party of Rhode Island, under the direction of Mrs. James W. Algeo, chairman, has opened a campaign for the naturalization of the foreign-born woman and at the same time for the foreign-born man, as according to the Federal law the woman takes her status from that of her husband. In looking over the statistics of Rhode Island in regard to the foreign-born population it was found that there are in the neighborhood of 50,000 men who have not yet taken out their first papers, and probably the same number of women, although statistics are not very definite on that score.

In order to take all the steps toward becoming a citizen, such as taking out the declaration of intention, filing of petition and registering six months previous to election, according to the property qualification law, which is still in existence in Rhode Island, it will be necessary for women who desire to vote for President of the United States in 1920, or for men who wish their wives to have that privilege, to take out the first paper by February, 1918. This allows but three months for a short, quick campaign. Mrs. Algeo, who has been working on the matter since August, when her attention was called by the Naturalization Bureau to the need of such work if Rhode Island would make a good showing of women at the polls in 1920, first consulted the Governor, to secure his moral sanction and cooperation, which he promised most heartily to give. She then consulted with the Americanization Committee in connection with the Council of National Defense, the chairman of which, Mr. Theodore Francis Green, stated that this was the most important work, in his estimation, that the women of Rhode Island could do this winter, and promised support in speakers and literature from his committee.

In order that the work might become a definite part of the Americanization program of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Algeo and Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the Americanization Committee for this organization, drew up a plan for Rhode Island which will be followed as far as possible. This plan includes the printing of 6,000 posters, with the information necessary for the foreign-born man or woman, in six different languages, giving data in regard to how, when and where to take out their first paper, the Declaration of Intention. These will be placed under the eye of the foreign-born population.

Women's organizations, such as the Christian Temperance Union, Council of Jewish Women, and Forum committees throughout the state have already taken up the matter.

The campaign will be officially opened at the meeting of the Providence Civic Forum, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 3.30, at the Casino Theatre, when Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley will give her illustrated lecture on Americanization, and Mary Antin will speak on the immediate necessity of naturalization in Rhode Island. In the evening Mary Antin will speak on the same subject at the Bristol Civic Forum, under the auspices of the Bristol Suffrage League, of which Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt, daughter-in-law of Senator Colt, is president.

"Our campaign must be so thorough," said Mrs. Algeo, "in reaching the foreign-born population, through the mills, through street meetings, through their own newspapers, and through every other avenue of communication, that no woman in 1920 shall be able to say, 'I would like to vote if I could, but no one told me about taking the first steps in time.'"

ON the eve of the New York election there came to the waiting New York women a cabled greeting and hope from faraway Russian women, those women whom Kerensky calls "Russia's hope of salvation."

The cable was dated at Petrograd, Nov. 4, was addressed to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and signed by Dr. Scheiskina Yawein, head of the Russian Women's League for the Defense of Women's Rights, which is affiliated to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, of which Mrs. Catt is president. The cablegram says: "We free Russian citizenesses salute our American sisters. We hope America will right the existing injustice to her women citizens by giving them immediately all rights of participation in the country's program of law-making."

Where Women Are People

THE vote for president of the United States has been granted to 11,618,156 American women over 21 in the United States. This represented 217 electoral votes. At the polls on Tuesday the Ohio referendum vote took 1,496,225 women off the voting list and removed 24 electoral votes. But New York enfranchised on the same day 3,060,848 women of voting age and gave 45 electoral votes to the Equal Suffrage territory in place of the lost 24. Now 10,121,931 women over 21 have presidential suffrage and share in the choice of 193 presidential electors. The twelve full suffrage states now show a list of 5,758,021 women of voting age.

The TWELVE Full Suffrage States in Reversed Order of Chronology of Suffrage Grant

New York	1917
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Arizona	1912
California	1911
Washington	1910
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Colorado	1893
Wyoming	1869

BESIDES the women of these twelve states the women of the following states have been given the right to vote for the next president:

Illinois (1913) presidential and municipal suffrage.
Arkansas (1917) primary suffrage.
Michigan (1911) presidential suffrage.
North Dakota (1917) presidential and municipal suffrage.
Rhode Island (1917) presidential suffrage.
Indiana (1917) presidential suffrage.
Nebraska (1917) presidential suffrage.
Ohio (1917) presidential suffrage.

The total number of electoral votes comes to 217. From this we have to subtract Ohio's 24, leaving 193. Indiana, please remember, has had no decision on presidential suffrage, the question not having even been raised in the recent suits against partial suffrage in Indiana which have been decided adversely.

In Nebraska women's right to participate in the choosing of the electoral college members awaits a decision by referendum. This comes to vote in 1918.

Rallying the Hosts for the Federal Campaign

KEENER interest than has ever before been manifested is already in evidence with regard to the 49th convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held in Washington, Dec. 11-15. Suffragists the country over are besieging the National for details as to the convention program, for it is known that the chief feature of that program will be a plan of decisive action with regard to the Federal amendment. The campaign will begin forthwith and have as its immediate objective the passage of the Suffrage Amendment by the 65th Congress, as one of the first measures to be acted on in the session which begins in December.

"It is not to be forgotten," says Mrs. Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "that while the opponents of woman suffrage are decrying it as untimely, all the chief belligerent countries of Europe are taking measures to enfranchise their women. All, that is, save Germany. In Germany, the military authorities are again denying women the right even to hold suffrage meetings. On which side of this great question of fundamental democracy is America to line up, with England, France, Russia, Italy? or with Germany? We believe that there is but one answer and that the 65th Congress will give it by passing the Federal suffrage amendment."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, National Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the 49th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association announces the selection of the following chairmen on the convention's committees:

Chairman of Local Arrangements, Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt, 2 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, 1328 18th Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer, Mrs. Kate O. Sells, The Imperial, Washington, D. C.

Decorations, Mrs. Wm. E. Chamberlain, 44 R Street, N.E., Washington, D. C.

Hotels and Rooms, Mrs. Clara A. Eastment, 2923 Ordway Street, Washington, D. C.

House, Mrs. Charles T. Windle, 3601 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Information, Mrs. Frank Edington.

Post-office, Mrs. Ruth Hennesey, The Ontario, Washington, D. C.

Ushers and Pages, Miss Elizabeth Shaw Reed, 1789 Lineer Place, Washington, D. C.

Honorary Council for N. A. W. S. A. Convention

The Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark.
Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo.
Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker.
Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels.
Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory.
Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane.
Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson.
Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston.
Secretary of Labor and Miss Wilson.
Senator Jacob H. Gallinger.
Senator and Mrs. Charles Curtis.
Senator and Mrs. Reed Smoot.
Senator and Mrs. John F. Shafroth.
Senator and Mrs. Albert B. Cummins.
Senator Henry F. Hollis.
Senator and Mrs. Wesley L. Jones.
Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter.
Senator and Mrs. John B. Kendrick.
Senator Francis E. Warren.
Senator and Mrs. Kenneth D. McKellar.
Senator and Mrs. George E. Chamberlain.
Senator and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette.
Senator Morris Sheppard.
Senator and Mrs. Howard Sutherland.
Senator and Mrs. George W. Norris.
Senator Joseph I. Francis.
Representative James R. Mann.
Representative and Mrs. Edward T. Taylor.
Representative and Mrs. John E. Raker.
Representative and Mrs. Luther W. Mott.
Representative and Mrs. M. Clyde Kelly.
Representative and Mrs. Clifton N. McArthur.
Representative Thomas L. Blanton.
Representative James C. Cantrill.
Representative Isaac R. Sherwood.
Representative Edward W. Pou.
Representative and Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr.
Representative and Mrs. Irvine L. Lenroot.
Representative and Mrs. Burton L. French.
Representative and Mrs. Everis A. Hayes.
Resident Commissioner and Mme. Jaime C. De Veyra (Philippine Islands).
Resident Commissioner Felix C. Davila (Porto Rico).
Major-General and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas.
Secretary to the President and Mrs. Joseph P. Tumulty.
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Carl Vrooman.
John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union.
Commissioner and Mrs. Louis Brownlow.
Commissioner and Mrs. W. Gwynn Gardiner.
Justice and Mrs. Wendell P. Stafford, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Justice and Mrs. Frederick L. Siddons, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
U. S. Commissioner of Education and Mrs. Philander P. Claxton.
Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of Children's Bureau.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. F. MacFarland.
Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, Inventor of the Telephone.
Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor.
Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President-General Daughters of the American Revolution.
Mrs. Cordelia R. P. Odenheimer, President-General Daughters of the Confederacy.
Gen. Julian S. Carr, Commander-in-Chief, United Confederate Veterans.
Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, President National Education Association.
Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, ex-President, National Education Association.
Rev. and Mrs. U. G. B. Pierce.
Rev. and Mrs. Henry N. Couden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.
Rev. and Mrs. Shera Montgomery.
Rabbi Abram Simon.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Noyes.
Mr. Arthur Brisbane.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Leftwich Sinclair, President Washington Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.
Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hemmick.
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood.
Mrs. Herbert Hoover.
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Wolf.

Status of Presidential Suffrage in Indiana

ACCORDING to advices received from Mrs. R. E. Edwards, president of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association, presidential suffrage was not mentioned in either complaint or decision in the recent Indiana test case. Lawyers held that that question was outside the jurisdiction of the court. Opponents of woman suffrage have been prematurely challenging the Indiana's women's right to presidential suffrage. It is by inference only that the Indiana Supreme Court's decision can be supposed to affect the Legislature's grant of presidential suffrage.

The defect in the Indiana act was, according to Mrs. Edwards, "that it does not provide for the different types of suffrage separately. This court has no jurisdiction to pass on the constitutionality of the presidential suffrage grant, but it has authority to pass on the intent of the Legislature, and it may rule that the Legislature intended to grant all the suffrage mentioned in the bill or none."

There is not, of course, any contention as to the Legislature's right to confer the presidential suffrage on women. There could hardly be in view of the United States Constitution, which expressly empowers a state's legislators to name that state's presidential electors. The question so far as presidential suffrage is concerned is a question of legal interpretation and must wait on further court decisions. Anti-suffragists have, therefore, added to the gaiety of nations by calling matters of opinion matters of fact in the Indiana case, and insisting that the book of suffrage was closed up and down the line in Indiana. Even the present chapter is not yet settled and can't be without further court readings. And as for the book—there is but one word that will close the suffrage book in Indiana as elsewhere, and that word is victory.

In New England

MISS GERTRUDE BARNUM of Chicago and Washington, rated as an authority on women in industry, gave Boston something to ponder over when she said recently in that city: "One may think it is a problem to break down the hyphen, but it is as much a problem to break through rock-bound New England to introduce suffrage."

Miss Barnum is in Boston to launch the new industrial department of the Massachusetts Women's Equal Suffrage Association, and is working in co-operation with the Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which committee Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley is chairman.

"Our first step in forming this industrial department," said Miss Barnum, "will be to get in touch with some of the finest types of inspiring and capable foreign-born women and co-operate with them in training newcomers for citizenship. The foreign-born women are a great asset."

Cartoon Loan Collection

ORIGINAL drawings of the cartoons which have appeared in the *Citizen* are at headquarters and can be loaned to local suffrage societies for window displays upon payment of a small sum for packing and shipping.

Applications should be made to the *Woman Citizen* office, 171 Madison Avenue.

"The Stu
And The Writers
(See Page 45

HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

"It isn't that women are better than men, or that they could run the world better if they got the chance. It's that men and women have got to work together to do the things that need doing." — HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER.

KATHLEEN NORRIS

"To ask men whether women should have the vote is just as absurd as to ask women whether men should be allowed to eat or not. Women might grant them the privilege, or might not, but the negative or affirmative decision would have as little to do with the essential justice of the question in one case as in the other."—KATHLEEN NORRIS.

"Men have done much for women since the world began. Women have done much for men. Neither men nor women are less happy because of this exchange. Neither men nor women will be less happy when they have added to their other joint privileges, the privilege of voting together.

"But there should be unhappiness in the hearts of men who try to deprive women of the vote. For such men are losing the biggest opportunity life offers them today—the opportunity to stand before the world and offer their women, with a royal gesture and as a royal gift a right which, in the simplest justice they can no longer withhold."

—ELIZABETH JORDAN.

ELIZABE

THE ANTI AS MRS. MILLER HEARS HER

I'm very inexperienced, irrational, emotional,
My irresponsibility is something you should note,
And therefore you should listen when, with attitude devotional,
I say to you hysterically that women should not vote.

ETHEL WATTS MUMFORD

"Whoever says the gray mare has no horse sense?"

—ETHEL WATTS MUMFORD.

DOROTHY

MARJORIE BENTON COOKE

"It has always been my belief that the right to the ballot should be unquestioned to any individual living as a citizen in this country, and obeying its laws.

"But now that the United States has fared forth into the world, as the avowed champion of DEMOCRACY, it becomes absolutely essential to her own self-respect that she set her own house in order, and let DEMOCRACY begin at home!"

—MARJORIE BENTON COOKE.

"Culture is dust and ashes if the spiritual foundations are not well laid, and it takes two, a man and a woman, to lay those foundations."

—DOROTHY CANFIELD.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

"And because the moral sense of the community was in the hearts and heads of the women of the community, those who are upholding the immoral compact between business and politics had to attack the womanhood of the town—and Genevieve's peril is my share in the shame—by God, I'm through."

—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

"Amid all the revolutionary ideas this war has given rise to, one thing is convincingly clear to me; that we will have no set of social conditions that can be, with any security called civilized, until we admit women to a share in establishing them. I do not know whether Woman Suffrage can properly be called a war measure, but past all doubt it is the indispensable Peace measure. There can be no adequate federation of nations until the competitive impulses of men have been modified by the creative and conservative powers of women. The one certain conclusion, perhaps the only absolute one, which can be drawn from European conditions at present, is that men have tried for unnumbered centuries to produce civilization by themselves, and conspicuously failed at it. The one untried hope of the world is in government by all the people."—MARY AUSTIN.

MARY

urdy Oak"

s Who Made It Grow

(See page 458 for Explanation)

ABETH JORDAN

"Women are going to get the vote —there's no doubt of it. So why try to force them longer to give their strength and brains to struggling for what will inevitably be theirs. Let's cut out the waste. For God's sake, let's give them the vote now!—so that they may at once begin to give this time and strength and brains to an infinitely bigger and unpreventable job, that of being citizens."

—LEROY SCOTT.

LEROY SCOTT

"It gets clearer every day that we can't work out a lasting civilization on this tortured earth under any leadership that has been tried thus far. The only remaining possibility is to bring women wholeheartedly into the game of governing the human race. The women need the discipline and development of wider responsibility; the men need women's practical sense to help them keep things headed right. Every bit of latent ability must be brought out and used and at least we shall find out, with women sharing the responsibility, whether real civilization is humanly possible. It ought to be worth the trying."

—SAMUEL MERWIN.

SAMUEL MERWIN

THY CANFIELD

FANNIE HURST

"My sisters who are mothers, college presidents, expert accountants, doctors of law, medicine and philosophy, nurses, authors, artists and business women; true that in the great state of New York we are enduring taxation without representation and that morally, politically and economically, we are on an unequality with the man who cleans out the furnace or sleeps in the back room of a wharf saloon.

"But it is not for our first consideration that there must be light. It is for a woman I saw brought into a last week's night court. Caught by a plain clothes man in a hotel of ill repute. Paid one dollar by her male companion for her immoral mission. The woman sentenced by a man judge to penal labor, Her male companion scot free.

"Oh, we have work to do, those of us who are demanding Universal Suffrage. There is house cleaning to be done from the sewage up."

—FANNIE HURST.

ANNE O'HAGAN

"The arguments for woman suffrage are so obvious, to all intelligences of more modern mould than those of Queen Anne's reign, as to be tiresome. But we must keep on repeating them. To win the vote is merely to clear the decks for action. It is a chore to be finished before the woman of today can approach her true work in the new world of today."—ANNE O'HAGAN.

MARY HEATON VORSE

"I've heard of towns all messed up and candidates ruined just because the women got wrought up over tenement house and fire laws and truck like that—call 'em off George, if you can."

—MARY HEATON VORSE.

RY AUSTIN

HARRY LEON WILSON

The Sturdy Oak is the novel the suffragists built and on page 458 you will find the story of the book and some interesting bits of biography relating to the authors.

John Hay, Mrs. Catt, and Patriotism

"JOHN HAY, the father of the national president of the anti-suffragists, *drafted a peace treaty while this country was at war with Spain.* He said he might get lynched for it, but just the same he did it. He believed that the war with Spain was a necessary and righteous war; but he detested war; he believed in peace.

"So do I, though I believe this war with Germany is still more necessary and still more righteous than the war with Spain.

"If I am a traitor, so was he."

This is one volley of the broadside which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt pours into the anti camp in final answer to the misstatements and falsehoods that have emanated from anti sources calling to question Mrs. Catt's loyalty for the reason that before this country went to war with Germany she believed in and worked for peace.

Mrs. Catt's letter, sent to Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, joint disseminators of the canards against her, follows in full:

"I thank you for the correction, even though begrudgingly made, that it is not I, but my cause which you connect with the I. W. W.'s through 'other prominent leaders.' The three prominent leaders you name in support of your claim demonstrate anew my contention that, being hard pushed for legitimate argument, you are skilfully juggling facts with fancies for the apparent purpose of 'camouflage.' No one of these three persons is a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which includes at least 98% of all organized suffragists.

"If you can clear the skirts of all anti-suffragists from connection with anti-draft agitation by declaring that Annie Riley Hale resigned from your body before she was arrested, the same rule must clear suffragists from many questionable connections with which you charge them. These three persons you mention may or may not have spoken with or for the I. W. W.; it does not matter; they are not our representatives. It is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. Millions of men and women are suffragists and one should no more hold this great army responsible for the acts and opinions of any one of these millions than call all anti-suffragists thieves because their sponsor, Gov. Ferguson of Texas, has just been impeached for misappropriation of public funds.

"You say that you have the right to accept reports as reliable if when they appear in 'the reputable press' suffragists do not take the trouble to correct or deny them. In that case, to leave no outstanding falsehood in the present controversy without its proper denial, I submit the following:

"To every single or collective insinuation, implication, or direct charge, published or spoken in any place at any time by professional anti-suffrage campaigners, or 'the reputable press,' which has conveyed the impression that I, or any other officially responsible leader of the National Suffrage Association, has, by word or deed, been disloyal to our country, I make complete and absolute denial here and now, and spare the reader the tedium of detail.

"There are only two points raised in your reply to my letter which seem worthy of further attention.

"You charge that the I. W. W.'s are stronger in suffrage states than elsewhere 'because the doubling of their strength through the votes of their women makes their class vote a powerful political weapon.' As all the world knows, the I. W. W.'s came into existence in Massachusetts, and Eastern leaders have stirred their activities in the Western states. Why? Because in the West grow the trees out of which ships are built,

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

and the wheat and other grain and fruit crops which feed the world. The I. W. W.'s are not after votes but destruction, in order to block the progress of the war. To attempt to make women voters in the West responsible for this national problem is too pitifully silly to merit further comment.

"The other point is in regard to Rosika Schwimmer. Rosika Schwimmer is a Hungarian Jewess, a journalist by profession, belonging to a respected family in Budapest. She was in England when the war broke out, as correspondent for several continental papers. Shocked by the sudden appearance of war and its threat of world-wide devastation, she believed that it could be averted and that, like Joan of Arc, she was called of God to see that this was done.

"By cable to the women leaders of organizations all over the world, and especially of suffrage associations, she asked consent to sign their names to an appeal to President Wilson to urge the United States Government to intervene. People in many countries at that moment were turning to this country in the hope that, if it would call for an armistice, long enough to find out what the trouble was, arbitration might be secured.

"I repeat once more that Frau Schwimmer did not come to this country by my invitation or suggestion or that of any other American. More, to the best of my knowledge, she was not sent by any person or persons, organization or government on the other side. She came solely on her own initiative. The petition to the President was her idea and the signatures were gathered by her. She arrived about September 3, 1914, presenting her petition within a few days.

"I repeat that she was not an official of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. She had been employed as an international press secretary by that organization, but had resigned within a month after her appointment.

"When she came to America she undertook some suffrage campaign work as part of the arrangement that had closed her connection with the I. W. S. A. Please understand that I am setting forth these facts as in no sense an apology for the I. W. S. A.'s employment of Frau Schwimmer, but merely that the whole history of the case may be understood. So far as I know, Frau Schwimmer was exactly what she represented herself to be, a woman working for peace on her own initiative, with no diplomatic entanglements whatever. Also, that there may be no ground for further misrepresentation about the appeal to the president, I reproduce it here intact:

"'September 14, 1914.

"'To His Excellency, The President of the United States.

"'Sir: We come to you representing the women of many lands who have sent to our London Headquarters urgent appeals that our officers should urge the United States Government to lead a movement to end the present European war.

"'We entreat you, therefore, in the name of our common civilization to combine the neutral nations under your own wise leadership in an insistent demand to all belligerent powers to call an immediate armistice until mediation has been given a fair opportunity to find a just settlement of international differences.

"'Let the demand be repeated again and again until it is heeded. If at first such action calls forth criticism, an international sentiment will surely be created which will transform criticism into gratitude, and it will at least bring courage and hope to the millions whose hearts are breaking with despair.

"'Men of families of our leaders in fifteen countries are at the front. We learn that the homes of some are now hospitals for the wounded, and all European suffrage headquarters are transformed into relief stations.

The stories these women tell us of suffering, want, destruction of property, disease, atrocities and brutal attacks upon women, are well-nigh unbelievable in this twentieth century. We accept these scattered testimonials of women we know well, as certain indications that civilized Europe has relapsed into barbarism. Under these circumstances no diplomatic conventions should be allowed to stand in the way of the most expeditious means of securing mediation.

"'The women of the world are looking to you, the leader of the only great neutral nation to find a way of mediary interference.

"'The petitions which we present have been voluntary and unorganized. Not less significant than the entreaties which we have received is the absence of appeals from Austria, Servia, Germany, Finland, Galicia and Bohemia. These countries are silent only because they cannot speak, but we know their sentiment so well that we dare to assure you that mediation hastened by outside intervention will be as welcome to the women of these lands as to those whose names are hereto appended.

"'That the petitions of these women might reach you quickly and surely, Madam Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, has come to this country for the express purpose of presenting them to you.'

"This appeal was signed by the presidents and secretaries of the following women's organizations: Women's National Political Union of Australia; National Suffrage Association of Canada; the three leading suffrage associations of Denmark; the French Union of Suffrage Societies; the three leading Hungarian suffrage associations; the Norwegian Council of Women; Norwegian Women's Peace Society; Italian Women's Suffrage Association; the Russian Women's League for Woman's Rights; Froken Signe Bergman for 300,000 Swedish women; the Civil Union of Great Britain; the National American Woman Suffrage Association; the West German Women's Suffrage Association; the Dutch Woman Suffrage Society, and the National Council of Swiss Women.

"At that time Germany had committed no offense against the United States and our relations were friendly with her, as with all the belligerent countries. Meetings of protest against war had been held but a short time before in Berlin, Vienna, Petrograd, Paris and London, and in every land there were still those who hoped that the sickening sorrows of a long war might yet be prevented.

"In this connection I wish to call your attention to the fact that the late John Hay, the father of the president of the national association of anti-suffragists, had his own experiences with people who challenged his loyalty and cursed him, he says, 'for being the tool of England against our good friend Russia.' See his letter to J. W. Foster, under date of June 23, 1900. 'These idiots,' he added, 'say I am not an American because I don't say, "To hell with the Queen," at every breath.'

"In May, 1898, when the country was at war with Spain, John Hay actually had the temerity to draft a peace project although he knew, he said, he would be lucky if he escaped lynching for it.

"Are you willing to apply to Mrs. Wadsworth's father the chain of alleged reasoning that you apply to me and, because of his great faith in and hope for peace, call him a traitor to his country?

"John Hay was one of the first advocates of peace; he believed in peace and said so.

"So do I.

"If I am a traitor to my country, so was he.

"To continue: Shortly after Frau Schwimmer came to America events followed each other so rapidly that the situation changed almost hourly.

"Frau Schwimmer and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England, were both welcomed by suffrage and other associations, but their peace meetings, it must be remembered, were held in a nation then at peace with the world.

"The Woman's Peace Party was organized in January, 1915. Out of it grew an international meeting at the Hague, held the next April. Delegates were there assigned to visit all the belligerent countries and secure audiences with the proper authorities in an effort to find some common ground on which all would agree to pause long enough to 'parley' over possibilities of adjustment of differences between the nations. Jane Addams with others went to Berlin, Vienna and London. Frau Schwimmer, with Miss Chrystal McMillan, a well-known British woman, went to Russia. She did not see any Russian authorities or agents except in company with her Scotch companion, who is now mourning the death of her soldier brother, and who could scarcely be charged with intent to betray Russia into the hands of Germany.

"Rosika Schwimmer again returned to this country under engagement to a lecture bureau under whose auspices she spent the autumn, leaving on the Ford peace ship December 4, 1915. While here she may have seen German, Russian and other officials and agents, for her hope that some one could be found who could make an armistice a reality was not yet extinguished, but I do not know of such meetings.

"If Rosika Schwimmer was a spy or an agent, suffragists and all others who befriended her were deceived. Personally, I believe her to have been entirely honorable in every motive. She was nearly distraught over the failure to find means to end the war; and that is the worst that can be said of her.

"With the effort to urge the United States to intervene in the early weeks of the war I, with millions of other Americans, was in sympathy. I ceased to be in sympathy with any effort of that or similar nature after our relations with Germany became strained. A question of national honor entered into the situation then which had not been there before.

"An overwhelming amount of damaging evidence has been laid before the American people since December, 1915. To juggle words so as to give the impression that the events, facts, and opinions which were perfectly appropriate before that date apply to 1917, when they are wholly out of accord, is too flagrant a case of 'red herring' to pass muster with intelligent people.

"I wish to make my own stand quite clear to you and to any others interested. I believe war for our country was unavoidable, and that the safety of democratic institutions all the world around now depends upon its outcome; that there should be national unity in order to get through it as soon as possible; that a premature peace will only perpetuate war; that the only good which can possibly eventuate from the war is the spread of democracy and the resulting certain elimination of war from the crimes of the world; that democracy means 'the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government'; and that woman suffrage is a part of this great world struggle; for there can be no real democracy which leaves women out.

"In time of war when sedition and treason are possible and must be hunted out in defense of national unity, it is an unpardonable and well-nigh seditious offense, to attempt to arouse and spread suspicion, with its consequent unrest, anxiety and distress, by the charge that a very large class of supposedly honorable citizens are disloyal. You will remember that in New York alone more than one million women have declared themselves suffragists. When such numbers of persons are accused of disloyalty, the charge either falls to the ground by the weight of its enormous falsity, or it lessens and weakens the stability of public faith necessary to the proper support of the government.

"If it be true that suffragists are striving for 'peace at any price,' secretly hindering the draft, the Red Cross, the Liberty Loan, aiding and abetting the I. W. W., etc., the government might as well throw up its hands now, for no country could wage a successful war with such vast groups of the population ranged in opposition. As a matter of fact you know that your charges are untrue and your offenses are in consequence the more serious. It is the anti-suffragists, fighting against democracy at home who are the 'menace to the situation,' not the suffragists who are striving for democracy at home and straining every nerve and sinew in support of the fight for democracy abroad."

United States Civil Service Examinations

Stenographers and Typewriters Wanted—Men and Women.

THE United States Government is in urgent need of thousands of typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters. All who pass examinations for the departments and offices at Washington, D. C., are assured of certification for appointment. It is the manifest duty of citizens with this special knowledge to use it at this time where it will be of most value to the Government. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

Examinations for the Departmental Service, for both men and women, are held every Tuesday in 450 of the principal cities of the United States, and applications may be filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., at any time.

The entrance salary ranges from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Advancement of capable employees to higher salaries is reasonably rapid.

Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

For full information in regard to the scope and character of the examination and for application blanks address the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii; or San Juan, Porto Rico.

JOHN A. McILHENNY,
President U. S. Civil Service Comm.,
Washington, D. C.

An Englishman was once persuaded to see a game of baseball; and during the play, when he happened to look away for a moment, a foul tip caught him on the ear, and knocked him senseless. On coming to himself, he asked faintly, "What was it?" "A foul—only a foul!" "Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "A fowl? I thought it was a mule."—*Argonaut.*

In a Suffrage Garden

IN GARDEN TOGS

TWO suffragists, who point with pride to their achievement in new fields, and declare that the intensive agricultural and extensive canning operations urged by the National American Woman Suffrage Association as a war measure are not incompatible with higher educational pursuits, are Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology of the University of Wyoming, and Miss Mabel Louise Anderson, assistant professor of English of the same university.

When the spectre of famine cast its approaching shadow across the threshold of the world, Dr. Hebard eliminated all thought of a vacation from her scheme of things and, with the coöperation of Miss Anderson, prepared to grow her bit. When Miss Anderson went to Berkeley to attend summer school, Dr. Hebard found herself with the hose to hold. This necessitated getting on the job at 5 o'clock in the morning in compliance with Laramie sprinkling regulations, which limit the use of water for that purpose to the hours between 5 and 8 o'clock.

Besides hoeing her own row all summer, Dr. Hebard held classes during the 6 weeks' term of the University of Wyoming Summer School. As a side issue she conducted classes in Americanization, which is a part of the suffrage war work program. Dr. Hebard is also state regent of the D. A. R. While waiting to change the sprinklers, she gives instructions to the 140 women who are knitting, under her supervision, for the Navy League.

"Hard work is good for one," says this busy woman in a statement given to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "my friends who happen not to have seen me during the summer remark that my 'vacation in the mountains has done me a world of good.' And I have hardly been three blocks away from my garden!"

Dr. Hebard's Americanization classes, it will be remembered, have achieved a nation-wide fame. She is bringing America to many a foreigner.

DR. HEBARD'S CLASS IN KNITTING

"Et the Bloomin' Bouquet"

MAD Nebuchadnezzar has nothing on the people in Kentucky according to an item in the *Square Deal* of October 5. Nebuchadnezzar ate grass in the fields with the oxen, but the Kentucky farmers just sat back and had it passed to them. "Alfalfa, usually thought of as food for cattle," quotes the journal, "was served them in the form of hot biscuits, doughnuts, cake and candy, at a luncheon during the recent farmer's week exhibition of the Agricultural College at the State University." Since the alfalfa was disguised as everything except plain hay, which it is, the Kentuckians really showed less hardihood than the Irishman who, confronted at a restaurant with celery for the first time in his life, said he "et the bloomin' bouquet."

Gaining!

NO thinking person longer doubts the complete success of suffrage at a comparatively early date. Like the prohibition movement, its first successes were precarious, but now it is gaining strength at a rapidly accelerating rate and its opponents are on the defensive. . . . Suffrage no longer hangs in the balance; its sweep is irresistible, and the opposition is as futile as King Canute before this inrushing tide of a new democracy.—St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer Press.*

Do not be a quitter
  With fear within your heart;
And do not be a starter
  Of things that should not start.—*Judge.*

The Sturdy Oak

(*See pages* 454 *and* 455 *for illustrations*)

IT was the contributing editors to the Empire State Campaign Committee's press department who started it. It turned out in that most picturesque of all suffrage campaigns—the one that died and was born again within an hour on the night of November 2, 1915. Almost all the young popular "going" authors were on this list of editors. At one of the many lunches or dinners where they all foregathered to talk up phases of the suffrage movement, they decided that a composite serial running in a popular magazine would be an effective piece of propaganda.

And they wished the initiation of the scheme upon Elizabeth Jordan.

And she turned the trick.

She secured fourteen prominent popular authors who are suffragists. This was not difficult. It would have been hard to find as many who are not.

But she got them to consent to co-operate in writing the story; and that was not so easy.

And she sold it to Henry Holt to be produced in book form—all royalties to go to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Thus ended the first chapter of the efficient, business-like service of Elizabeth Jordan, known as the creator of May Iverson.

The second chapter of Miss Jordan's work is that of editor and the completed form of *The Sturdy Oak* carries with it the record of her task successfully fulfilled.

Although this suffrage novel has the crispness of enthusiasm and swift action, it is by no means a go-as-you-please production. The scenario was drafted by Mary Austin, that versatile mystic, playwright, novelist, theological student, sociologist, and always suffragist, who hails from woman voting territory.

Each one of the writers contributed his or her chapter as a gift to the cause. Each one studied the general plot and, picking up the thread of the story where the other had laid it down, carried it on to a new resting place.

Henry Kitchell Webster invented the character of E. Eliot, a virile, business woman, who stands for all that is well-balanced and high principled in the matter-of-fact world of affairs.

It is interesting to note that this is a man's idea of what a woman real estate broker might be.

When the sparkle and wit of such writers as the creators of *"Every Soul has its Song"* and *"Ruggles of Red Gap"* and *"Bunker Bean,"* Fannie Hurst and Harry Leon Wilson, can be commandeered for votes for women, it is evident that suffrage has moved into the stage of vital human interest.

Dorothy Canfield, specialist in child training, tender analyst of the home, as she is seen in the "Bent Twig," the "Squirrel Cage" and the "Montessori Mother," is another contributor.

Who knows the home world better than the author of "Mother," and "The Treasure"? If anti-suffragists are looking for the one novelist who has portrayed woman in her relation to the domestic service problem, it is surely Kathleen Norris.

Ethel Watts Mumford, brisk rhymer and versatile magazine writer; Alice Duer Miller, known of all the world for her ready wit in proclaiming that "Women are people"; Mary

(*Continued on page* 459)

Annual November Sale

$250,000.00 ORIENTAL RUGS

Reduced 20% to 25%

Patrons contemplating the purchase of Oriental Rugs will find this section replete with many suggestions. Large collection of rare Persian and Chinese Rugs—wonderful examples of Eastern weaving at unusually low prices. The size range is complete from the small size Rug up to the large Palace Carpet; a large assortment of designs, colorings and weaves suitable for any requirement, to harmonize with modern decorations.

Room-Size Rugs

Chinese, Persian Mahal, Kirman and Sarouk weaves well represented.

112.00 175.00 245.00 up to 495.00

formerly 165.00 250.00 325.00 to 600.00

Small and Medium-Size Rugs

Several hundred rugs in scatter, hearth and foyer sizes in a profusion of weaves and sizes.

25.00 35.00 42.50 to 95.00

formerly 35.00 45.00 60.00 to 125.00

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Where Women Vote

HARK to the roll call of women who are State or County Superintendents of Instruction in voting states:

Colorado's State Superintendent of Instruction is Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, who is also president of the National Educational Association of the United States. Miss May Trumper has recently been made State Superintendent in Montana. Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston is State Superintendent in Washington. Idaho, "as usual," has a woman State Superintendent, Miss Redfield of Boise. Edith K. O. Clark is Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wyoming. In addition three county Superintendents of Schools in California are women; forty-nine in Colorado, twenty-nine in Idaho, nine in Illinois, fifty-nine in Kansas, forty-one in Montana, one in Nevada, nine in Oregon, sixteen in Washington.

In Wyoming two women are serving on the State Board of Education; Mrs. Mary B. David is president of the Board of Trustees of the State University besides being state officer of the Navy League of Wyoming. Nine women, some of them college women, some ranchwomen, some in business and some housewives, are serving on school boards in Wyoming. The State Examining Board for Teachers has three women members.

As proof of the pudding is always of interest, it is well to note that the percentage of illiteracy in California is 3.7 per cent.; of Colorado, 3.7 per cent.; of Idaho, 2.2 per cent.; of Illinois, 3.7 per cent.; of Kansas, 2.2 per cent.; of Montana, 4.8 per cent.; of Nevada, 6.7 per cent.; of Oregon, 1.9 per cent.; of Washington, 2.0 per cent.; of Wyoming, 3.3 per cent.; while in New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey illiteracy is over 5 per cent. and almost 6 per cent. in Pennsylvania.

The Oldest Suffrage State Sets An Example

REPORTS from Wyoming indicate that equality is more than skin deep in the oldest suffrage state. Dr. Grace Raymond Heberd, Professor of Economics in the University of Wyoming writes that women replacing men in the railroad offices at Laramie are receiving the same pay as men. In clerical and stenographic work, women are almost universally filling the offices, with salaries, as in the State Capitol building at Cheyenne, from $100 to $125. The Union Pacific Railroad which is filling a great number of men's places with girls, is paying the same to women as to men.

Women are riding the ranges for cattle; they have harvested hay and alfalfa; in some places they have even gone on the mower.

As to the Liberty Loan, the State Council of Defence reports that "Nearly every woman in the state earning a fair salary bought at least one bond and a great many who were able financially, bought a number of bonds."

Wyoming raised almost three times its quota in Red Cross week.

Suffrage an Agency for the Coming of the Kingdom

IN the letter which follows the Rev. Fred. Winslow Adams, of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, says:

"I am most heartily in sympathy with the movement for equal suffrage in this state and in the nation. Equal suffrage means not merely the right of women to vote but the larger freedom of the state. The suffrage movement is to me one of the few great indications that we are witnessing the 'kingdom of God at hand' in a new and wonderful manner. Count upon me as ready at all times to do what I can to promote this agency for the kingdom."

The Sturdy Oak

(*Continued from page 458*)

Heaton Vorse, sympathetic student of life, and Anne O'Hagan, author of "Do Men Represent Women?" were other women contributors.

It was given to Leroy Scott to write the last chapter and to William Allen White, staunch advocate of women, to push the plot forward.

Said the author of "A Certain Rich Man" the other day, in his very first interview since returning from France: "Those women over there, French and English, they're the sustaining power of the Allies. Every day they're proving, in a new way, that woman easily excels man when once she gets a chance."

Why did these authors choose their title "The Sturdy Oak"? Perhaps the answer lies in Mr. White's message from "Over there." The clinging vine took a chance on standing alone in the suffrage novel and it wasn't the vine that flopped.

Henry Holt & Co., $1.40.

The Book Stall

Coming Democracy

"IT is the implacable will of Nature that right should finally prevail" and "the history of the world is the judgment of the world." These two sentences from Kant are good suffrage slogans. They are good slogans for democracy of every sort, and are so quoted by Herman Fernau in his latest book, *The Coming Democracy*. Doubtless, this book is as much hated in Berlin as Mr. Fernau's previous volume, "Because I Am a German," possession of which is punishable in Germany by death.

Mr. Fernau's description of the manifestations of autocracy in the Fatherland can be paralleled by suffragists in their fight against autocracy and special privileges in every country. The despotism of Treitschke in saying: "We Germans, who know both Germany and France, know what suits the Alsatians far better than that miserable people knows itself. . . . We wish to restore to them, against their will, their own real self," is cut off the same piece with the despotism of Dr. Dana, Everett Wheeler and Elihu Root, who would "save women from themselves" in preventing the fulfillment of their desire for the ballot.

Mr. Fernau's book is a fearless denunciation of the German policy which has followed Hegel's sneer that "the people is that portion of the State that does not know what it wants." This is another anti-suffrage phrase and is one instance when "people" includes women. "Women do not know what they want" is a favorite belief with men antis and with that portion of the female antis who desire nothing so much as male approval. Mr. Fernau is one writer who does not characterize the present war as an inescapable economic battle brought about by the desire for commercial expansion. He believes its root is deep down in absolutism, a proof that those who are in power generally intend to remain so, which again parallels the anti-suffrage struggle. Thus it would seem as if Kaiserism, pure and simple, has many points in common with the opposition to woman's enfranchisement.

In fact, this biting denunciation of the injustice done to the people of Germany by refusing them representation in government marks the fact that the struggle for a true democracy is the same the world over. "If the German people had been permitted a frank expression of their own will, there would have been no world war," says Mr. Fernau. "If, then, we are looking for a rock upon which we can build a lasting and reasonable peace, let us take the popular will. Anyone proposing to reform society without giving society beforehand its indisputable right to autonomy is not proposing a reform but only a mockery."

The last ringing words of Mr. Fernau are: "Onward! . . . to democracy. This will and must tomorrow, be the battle cry of Europe in general, and of Germany in particular."

"The Coming Democracy," by Herman Fernau. E. P. Dutton. $2.00.

Songs of Love and War

Anthologies have come into their own. Not since the days when "Compleat treasuries" of prose and verse lay on every boudoir table has there been such a rage for collected works. And the new anthologies are as modern as Liberty bonds or airplanes.

Three, strung together on a common thread of newness—they are all of a printer's ink moistness—offer a variety of themes to the public taste. The first is, of course, a volume of soldier poems, *Rookie Rhymes*. These are sufficiently exclusive, being the published verse of the men of the First and Second Provisional Training Regiments at Plattsburg in the summer of 1917. In the main they sing of arms and the man and are full of soldier slang, boyish enthusiasms, and camp personalities. Through them all runs an espirit de corps which will endear the poems to the mothers and friends of soldier boys everywhere. One bit of verse, "Sunday in Barracks" shows a strayed touch of genius, almost self-consciously out of place amidst the haphazard contributions of the rest of the writers.

Martha Foote Crow's *Christ in the Poetry of Today* is an entirely new presentation of this subject. The poems collected in this anthology are not strictly religious; they are human and dramatic. The majority are written by women and by women of the moment, such as Sarah Cleghorn, Sara Teasdale, Theodosia Garrison, Margaret Widdemer. One of the young Princeton group of poets, Maxwell Struthers Burt, is also represented. Miss Crowe's preface gives a significant reason for the assembling of these poems. She says that previous to 1900 there were almost no modern poems written in the United States about Christ. Since the opening of this century and notably since 1910 the poetic reaction to the story of Jesus has been noticeable. "Something had happened. The fascinating theme of Jesus, the dramatic quality of his human career and the miracle of his personality had been discovered."

The third anthology, *The Answering Voice*, is made up of "one hundred love lyrics by women." The poems are selected by Sara Teasdale, and, too modestly to please the admirers of Miss Teasdale's work, not one of her own exquisite love lyrics is included. Unlike the other two collections, the poems assembled here are not entirely modern. Lady Barnard, Jean Ingelow and Elizabeth Barrett Browning have not been overlooked, but are strung on a jeweled necklace of song with Amy Lowell, Harriet Monroe, Fanny Stearns Davis and Katherine Tynan. As would be expected from the compiler's sensitive taste, the book shows a very exquisite selection.

Rookie Rhymes, Harper and Brothers, N. Y., 75 cents.

Christ in the Poetry of Today. Compiled by Martha Foote Crow, The Woman's Press, N. Y., $1.00.

The Answering Voice, One Hundred Love Lyrics by Women. Selected by Sara Teasdale, Houghton, Mifflin Co., N. Y., $1.25.

How to Debate

There are times when debates are in order and when the person who knows how has a decided advantage over the novice. For those who want to know how to overthrow an opponent, Edwin DuBois Shurter of the University of Texas has some excellent advice assembled in *How to Debate*. He shows in this convenient volume how to construct an argument and analyze the evidence used in its construction. He also directs his students in the difficult art of refutation and rebuttal. In addition this complete outfit for a debater contains a chapter of definitions of terms used in argument, another chapter showing how to make a "brief"; a list of subjects for debate among which one finds many on suffrage. It offers a chapter of parliamentary rules and a bibliography.

How to Debate, by Edwin DuBois Shurter, Harper and Brothers, N. Y., $1.35.

EIGHTY LECTURES

NOVEMBER TO APRIL MEMBERSHIP:—TEN DOLLARS

NOWHERE ELSE IN AMERICA

can be heard the MOMENTOUS WORLD EVENTS discussed by such DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS as are offered by the Program of

THE LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Ex-President THEODORE ROOSEVELT
The War
Hon. JAMES W. GERARD
Germany's Leaders Today
Admiral ROBERT E. PEARY
The Conquest of the Air
JOHN R. MOTT
Impressions of Russia
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
What the Nation Owes to Itself
HENRY BRUERE
Mexico After the Revolution
CHARLES ZUEBLIN (Six Lectures)
Patriotism and Stewardship
S. K. RATCLIFFE (Four Lectures)
Great Britain and Western Europe
MRS. JACKSON FLEMING (Four Lectures)
International Movements and Forces
WALTER PRICHARD EATON
The American Drama and Broadway
LOUIS K. ANSPACHER (Three Lectures)
Nietzsche

Ex-President WILLIAM H. TAFT
A Partnership of Democratic Nations
Hon. HENRY VAN DYKE
Our Country's Conscience in this War
General GEORGE W. GOETHALS
The Panama Canal
GEORGE KENNAN
The New Russia
EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS (Six Lectures)
Men and Women in Autobiography
JOHN COWPER POWYS (Six Lectures)
Representative Prose Writers
WALTER LIPPMANN
America's Relation to the World Conflict
ALFRED W. MARTIN (Four Lectures)
Present Day Psychic Movements
FR. CORNELIUS CLIFFORD
PADRAIC COLUM
Ireland Yesterday and Tomorrow
B. R. BAUMGARDT (Six Lectures)
Six Centuries of Progress
CHARLES F. AKED
America and the Re-creation of the World

Membership Tickets, Complete Program, Further Information, at League for Political Education, 17 West 44th Street, New York. Telephone, 4897 Vanderbilt

Women Grinding at a Mill

"IF you want whole wheat you must mill it yourself," is the way one suffragist over in Bayonne, New Jersey, Mrs. Amalia E. Dubois, translates an old adage.

"In the early part of September, 1914," Mrs. Dubois reports, "I bought two bushels of whole wheat at a cost of $2.50. I also purchased a small hand mill for $3.80. The total outlay, counting expressage, amounted to $6.92.

"From the basis of this outlay I kept a careful account of the output of the two bushels of wheat. I made 125 loaves of whole wheat bread, which would have cose 12 cents each at the bakery, or $15.00 for the whole number.

"I served 70 breakfasts of whole wheat cereal to four persons. At a penny a dish this would have cost $2.80. I also made 200 Graham crackers and twelve dozen muffins, half whole wheat and half of corn meal. Nineteen dollars would be a low estimate of the market value of the foodstuffs prepared from the two bushels of wheat."

According to Mrs. Dubois's estimate, she made about 200 per cent. on her outlay. She served crackers and muffins at the rate of less than a half-cent each, breakfast cereal at a cent a plate and bread at something like 2½ cents a loaf.

She says she can grind enough wheat in one hour to supply a large family with whole wheat bread for a week. She can grind it exceeding small, as small as if it were done in the mills of the gods. She can grind it coarse for breakfast cereal, and she can grind it half way to suit "the middling sized bear." The mill is equally good for wheat and corn. Mrs. Dubois advocates the latter because, ground whole, it retains some of the fat and protein which process corn meal lacks.

It is exactly because of the presence of these extra substances that it is difficult to keep whole wheat and whole corn in bulk for any length of time. Ground fresh, they escape spoiling and retain their extra nutrition—says this home-flour expert.

Mrs. Dubois advocates milling in small community centers by means of an electric mill, which can be purchased for about $50, and will serve several families with all the whole wheat and whole corn they can use. She believes that, at present rates, from 50 to 75 per cent. can be saved on the cost of package food.

But saving money is not the great end in view of this thrifty suffrage housewife. Whole corn and whole wheat make a chapter in the gospel of conservation of food, according to her ideas. They furnish good balanced rations and are of greater nutritive value than their ultra refined cereal relatives, which have lost much rugged strength in their passage through fashionable flouring mills.

Wheat Conservation Recipes

(As given out by the State Agricultural Dept. of Home Economics of Minnesota)

Note.—In all the following proportions a half pint measuring cup is used, and all measurements are level. The flour is measured after sifting.

Yeast Cornmeal Breads

No. 1.—1¾ cups liquid (milk and water), 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ cake compressed yeast, softened in ¼ cup liquid, 1 cup cornmeal, 2 cups flour.

No. 2.—1¼ cups liquid (milk and water), 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ cake compressed yeast, softened in ¼ cup liquid, ⅔ cup cornmeal, 2⅓ cups flour.

No. 3.—1¼ cups liquid (milk and water), 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ cake compressed yeast, softened in ¼ cup liquid, ⅔ cup cornmeal, 2⅔ cups flour.

Each of the above proportions makes one loaf of bread.

Directions for Making Yeast Cornmeal Breads.—Add sugar, fat and salt to liquid and bring to the boiling point. Add the cornmeal slowly, stirring constantly until all is added. Bring to the boiling point. Remove from the fire and cool. These proportions of cornmeal and water result in so thick a mixture that to add the given amounts of flour looks impossible. It can be done, however. Add compressed yeast softened in ¼ cup water. Add flour and knead. Let rise until about double its bulk, knead again, and put in pans. When light, bake in a moderate oven for at least an hour.

If dried yeast is used, a sponge should be made from about ½ cup liquid taken from the amount given in the proportions and some of the flour. This is allowed to rise before adding the cornmeal mixture and the remainder of the flour.

Barley Yeast Bread

1 cup liquid (milk and water), 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon fat, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cake compressed yeast, softened in some of the liquid, 1⅓ cups barley flour, 2⅔ cups wheat flour.

Soften the yeast in part of the liquid. Combine ingredients. Mix into a dough. Knead and let rise to double original bulk. Knead again and put in pan. When again double in bulk bake about 45 minutes.

Steamed Brown Bread

1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup bread crumbs, ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ teaspoon soda, 1 cup sour milk, ½ cup molasses.

Mix cornmeal, crumbs, salt and soda. Add to sour milk and molasses. Steam three to four hours. Bread may be dried off in the oven for about fifteen minutes.

New, Feminine
Luxurious, Inexpensive
NEGLIGEES
of the New Satin Etoile
(*Marabout trimmed*)
$12.50

The young bride selecting her trousseau will like these because they are so fine and dainty.

The college girl will buy one, they are so smart and new.

Others will choose them because they combine all of those things desirable in a negligee or tea gown, charm of style, and, with their soft pastel colorings, luxury of color and fabric.

Although they are new, already they are one of the most liked originations of the season, inexpensively priced at $12.50.

Second floor

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue and 35th St.
NEW YORK

WOMEN'S LAW CLASS
BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

has established a department of practical law for women. The course is adapted to the needs of business and professional women; to women who have property interests or are in charge of the property of others.

Lectures will begin on **Monday, November 12, 1917,** and will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 11 A. M. for women who are at leisure during the day. They will be repeated at 7 P. M. for women whose professional and business engagements prevent their attendance in the forenoon.

—

For further information address

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 WASHINGTON STREET
BROOKLYN NEW YORK

What New York Soldiers Think of Woman Suffrage

AN interesting correspondence was concluded on October 31 between the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Votes for Women and the boys of Company K, 71st New York Infantry, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Through Sergeant George Lounsbury, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Suffrage Party, learned that the command had received letters from the Man Suffrage Association, which, the Sergeant noted with scorn in passing, "devotes its time and interest to the opposition of political suffrage for women," and to which the boys of Company K "deemed it their privilege to reply." The writer of the letter from the Man Suffrage Association, declaring that suffragists have forced a resubmission of the suffrage question upon the voters, said "it showed great want of patriotism to raise this question again and particularly to do so when the country was just about to engage in war. I have a son," continued the writer, "who has served with distinction in the French army, was severely wounded and is now in the hospital service. You may realize that I send my very best wishes for our gallant troops in this great war for freedom and defense of American rights." And along with the letter goes a batch of anti-suffrage literature which is "very much at your service."

The writer of the letter? The reader is allowed one guess—yes, sir—Mr. Everett P. Wheeler.

And the answer from the soldier boys? It follows:

"Chairman Executive Committee, Man Suffrage Association, New York City.

1, This company is in receipt of your stereotyped communication of the 27th. Ordinarily we do not pay any attention to such letters. We expect such of our correspondents who expect to gain our confidence to, at least, address their letters. Mimeographed letters hold no appeal for us and we are greatly surprised at the method you have adopted in attempting to reach us. The stand you take is so inconsistent with the truth that we are unavoidably **forced to answer you.** ***We are shocked to think that a comrade at arms has a father lolling about in a comfortable New York club room and boasting of the fact that he stands ready to prevent women from obtaining their rightful heritage of the vote.*** Really you are to be congratulated. How wonderful that you have such a son. But we note that you make absolutely no effort to mention the fact that your dear son had a mother who suffered his birth, endured the anxieties and ordeals of motherhood and probably made a greater sacrifice than his father did when he left for the French front. And you, dear Mr. Wheeler, can boast of such a son and yet deprive his mother, who has a greater right to such a pride, of that to which she is entitled.

2, Company "K," of the 71st New York Infantry, wishes to go on record as saying that its every member is in favor of woman suffrage. And allow us to tell you swivel-chair polishers of the Man Suffrage Association that the real red blood of this country, the men who are today in khaki, are better able to judge whether or not the women of this country shall share the privilege of the franchise. We who have sacrificed our positions in order better to serve our country and have offered our lives that the same country might be safe and that 'democracy shall be made safe for the world,' have seen, realize and appreciate what the women of this country have been willing to do for us. Through their powerful influence laws for our betterment have been enacted. And by the same token we, the men of the United States Army, look forward to that same potent influence to cause proper protection for the wives and children that we are about to leave behind. We look forward to these future female legislators to properly enact laws so that our progeny may be educated and raised in a manner that shall be a monument to the sacrifice that we are today making.

3, The American Red Cross, the big sister to the American soldier, has made the comfort of **its strong arm felt through every** branch of the service. This organization, as you know, my dear sir, consists of and is managed mostly by our wives and mothers and allow us to say right now that we are mighty proud of this fact. We appreciate what they have done for us. We feel the warmth of the woolen goods they have sent us, knitted by the kind hands of a million women in this country. This is but one small fraction of what benefit we have received from womankind. It would be foolish to here recite the millions of perfectly good reasons that we feel give to women their right to the franchise. But we full, red-blooded American citizens, representative soldiers of the United States, are willing to entrust at least an equal share of the destiny of these United States into the hands of the women who gave us birth, reared us, and gave us to THEIR country for YOUR protection. We say this without any mental reservation, as we have felt their benign influence in our midst.

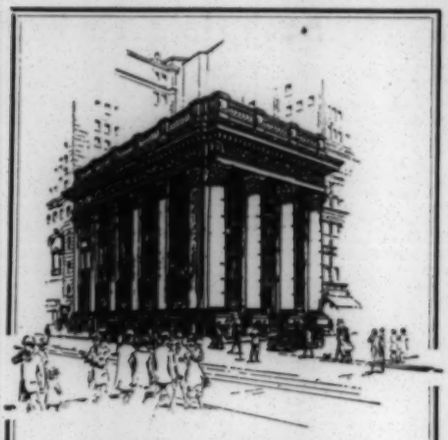
4, So, dear Mr. Chairman of the Executive Committee, will you kindly read the expression of our simple feelings to your Man Suffrage Association at their next regular meeting, and in closing allow us to suggest that instead of wasting good money and valuable white paper at a time when it is so much needed, you devote this money to promulgating among your members a greater desire to purchase Second Liberty Loan bonds. The women you are fighting have given their sons. You are all seated in warm, comfortable offices. Do your bit. Buy Liberty Bonds.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) GEORGE LOUNSBURY, 1st Sergt.
DANIEL J. DONOVAN, Mess Sergt.,
EDWARD EDWARDS, Supply Sergt.,
ERLING C. ROSHOLDT, Sergt.,
CHARLES A. TAYLOR, Sergt.,
GEORGE J. HAHN, Corpl.,
EDWARD J. O'SHEA, Corpl.,
DONALD P. SHERMAN, Corpl.,
VICTOR H. STRACKFUS, Cook.

In his letter to Miss Hay, Sergeant Lounsbury said, "Every member of this Command is in favor of woman suffrage and for reasons too various to mention we have pledged ourselves to vote in favor of the woman suffrage amendment on Election Day."

A GOVERNMENT report just issued says that 37,563 women have taken men's places in the mines of Germany. This is just about 30,000 more women than were in the same kinds of employment in 1914.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS and DYERS

First Class Work. Reasonable Prices. Prompt Delivery.

For stores throughout New York City, see telephone directory.

Paul Institute
2107 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls

Regular High School and College Preparatory Courses, Special Certificate Courses; The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Kindergarten Normal Training, Domestic Science, Business Course, Parliamentary Law.

Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Sunflower Lunch Room

The Sunflower Lunch Room, at 167 Tremont Street, Boston, run by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, would be glad to receive contributions of fruit and vegetables from farms in New England, and will pay freight on such gifts, if sent C. O. D.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

Christmas Handkerchiefs

McCutcheon's

Fifth Ave. and 34th St., New York

IT is none too early to be thinking about Holiday Handkerchiefs, and especially if you wish embroidering done.

All pure Linen, of course. We have stuck to that principle for sixty-five years and we stick to it still. There is no cotton in the whole stock: that's an important thing in these days when ascending costs tempt manufacturers and dealers to cut quality.

For a Man: Splendid, luxurious Linen Handkerchiefs of full size, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c to $6.00 each. Initialed at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 each. Smaller sizes 50c and up, with or without initial.

For a Child: Pretty little embroidered and print designs in color as well as all White, 15c. each and up.
For a Woman: Everything from simple, plain hemstitched ones at 15c, up to elaborate affairs of Duchesse Lace or Embroidery at $50.

We have the usual large collections of White Embroidered goods from Ireland, Switzerland, Spain, Madeira, etc., at the popular prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

All the way through, the collection is just as wide and interesting as it ever was.

Handkerchief purchases are delivered in dainty White boxes suitable for presentation as Christmas gifts.

Orders by mail given special attention

One Woman's Superfluity
IS
Another Woman's Bargain

and both help the New York State Campaign. Look over your cupboards and send us everything of every kind you can spare. We will send for or pay express or post.

ADDRESS

THE SUFFRAGE SHOP

17 East 59th Street, New York

Telephone Plaza 2426

WHERE BEAUTIFUL AND REAL BARGAINS ARE TO BE HAD

Help Win the Vote in New York State
November 6, 1917

GIVE TO US **BUY FROM US**

Buy a suffrage radiator cap for your car

Designed by New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Order of the

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING CO.,

171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WAR TIME MENUS OUR SPECIALTY

Home-made Soups, Salads, Fritters, Breads and Pastries

KEEP YOURSELF FIT AND YOUR POCKETBOOK FAT

DAILY LUNCHEON 12 to 2, 30 Cents

THE SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT

3 East 38th Street, near 5th Avenue